to the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: Herewith \$25 for Kansas-the amount of a

parriage fee received vesterday. Let me suggest that all marriage fees for the present, in these perilous days, be devoted to the same cause—the saving of the lives of our brethren, and what is still more important, the protection of future millions, and tens of millions, from the curse of Slavery. As many lives, and as much

he curse of Slavery. As many lives, and as much reasure as were lost in the Crimea, should be cheerally given, if necessary, to so great a cause.

A have a friend who is half disposed to vote for Buhenan, out of personal regard for the man, but who rould find it still easier to vote for him if he scood on he Philadelphia platform. As if the question before he country were about men. No. no: the question is rhether our coming history shall be glorious, or whether it shall be as infamous as it has been since 854, and even more infamous—if that be possible, such as I dislike Buchanan, and strongly as I prefer formout on mere personal grounds, still, if the latter Much as I dislike Buchanan, and strongly as I prefer Fremont on mere personal grounds, still, if the latter were the Cincinnati candidate, and the bearer, consequently of the black flag of Slavery-extension, and the former stood on the Philadelphia platform, (supposing it possible to recover him from his absorption in the Cincinnati platform,) I would vote for him unhesitatingly. If Washington himself were on the Cincinnati platform, (pardon so profane a thought.) I would still vote for Freedom and Fremont with all my heart and soul and strength.

Biddletten, Cont., Sept. 4, 1654.

A LETTER RELATING TO COL. FRE-MONT'S CATTLE CONTRACTS IN CALIFORNIA.

Translated from ",La Cronica" of July &

Señor Celis has addressed us a letter, which we publish below, in reference to a contract made between bim and Colonel Frement, in 1847. In this communi-Cation Schor Celis proposes to destroy certain calumnious imputations which the spirit of party has circulated against Mr. Fremont, and to vindicate, at the same time, the right of his claim against the Government of the United States, for sacrifices required of him by the under officers in California. Although we are foreign to questions of the interior politics of this Country, we fulfill the request of our friend by publishing his letter, wishing to gratify friendly feelings and to subserve his interest.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2, 1856. MY EXTREMED FRIEND: I have seen published in the newspapers of this city, since my return to California several statements relating to a subject which particularly concerns myself, and, wishing to aid in setting public opinion right on the matter, which I am going to speak of with all possible brevity, I have to request that you will publish these lines in your journal.

For about eight years articles have appeared with more or less frequency in some newspapers in the Union,

For about eight years articles have appeared with more or less frequency in some newspapers in the Union. In which a contract for a number of cattle has been spoken of made in 1817, in the City of Los Angeles, between Col. Fremont and myself. The evident want of truth in the published versions of that business and simple rature of the contract made in this country under the circumstances then existing, seemed to mean e circumstances then existing, seemed to me sufficient asons for not taking the trouble to refute unfounded calumies. I do not now propose to give an extensive statement of events, or to make known the want of rescurces under which California was conquered, because all those things are perfectly well known. The Chiefs had no choice but to recur to their own personal credit to feed their soldiers. The cattle which Col. Fremont contracted for were for that object. It was cheits had no choice but to recuir to their own personal credit to feed their soldiers. The cattle which Col. Fremont contracted for were for that object. It was necessary to transport them from San Luns Obispo, and for that purpose Don A. Pico was appointed: but when he arrived with the cattle Col. Fremont had lost his command. As a sum of money accompanied the contract, beside the heavy expenses paid on the way, I was not able to receive the cattle at Los Angeles, where I had no pasture-land, and therefore Mr. Fremont, who was bound by the contract—as the new chiefe refused to receive the cattle—found himself obliged to deliver them in deposit to M. A. Stearns of Los Angeles, who sent them to his rancho of San Rafael.

It is not true, as has been said, that Col. Fremont gave a receipt before receiving the property. The contract was signed on the 3d of March, 1847, and the receipt or document which proves that I performed my part is dated April 25, the same year, when the total delivery had been made.

We see, therefore, that those who have made this caluminous weepon against Col. Fremont are very far

turnious weepon egainst Col. Frement are very far from the truth. And it ought to be kept in mind, as a certain and indubitable fact, that Col. Frement, in making provision for the future, rendered a real serv-ice to the United States, while I suffered a severnipuy; as, to the present day, not a dollar has been paid by the Government of the United States on account of the cattle, nor for the expenses and damages, or for the money delivered in 1847. The public treasury, in reality, has come off the gainer, for the import duties on the cattle were collected in the custom-house of San Diego, where they were transported from the valley of San Rafael to the territory of Los Angeles, whence they had been brought.

Ban Rafael to the territory of the land been brought.

This is the true history of that transaction; and the documents which prove it will be published in due time, if necessary for the object of my claim.

I am, very truly, your triend and humble servant.

E. DE CELIS.

The above letter relates to the "six hundred cows," out of which Col. Fremont has been accused, in some of the baser Buchaneer journals, of swindling, or trying to swindle, the Government, by buying them on its credit and converting them to his own use! We have already stated the fact that the Government never paid one cent for them, but we did not then know that it had actually made money on them, by subjecting them to duty at San Diego. M. de Celis's statement is evidently bruthfel, and he speaks of what he knows. [Ed.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Westchester County-1. James T. Colliter. Sing Sing; DANIEL M. HYATT, Cortlandt. JUHN C. FERGUSON, Mount Pleasant; ALFRED

PARDOR, Rye. Rockland Co .- EDWARD PTE, Haverstraw; FRED-

ZRICK NICHOLLS, Clarkstown.

FREMONT IN JEFFERSON COUNTY,

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune. WATERTOWS, Sept. 6, 1856 Having spent a few days in this county, and taken some pains to ascertain the political feelings of the people of the Black River Valley-a sec tion of country which, for good morals and in telligence, is surpassed by no other in this coun overwhelmingly strong, and daily increasing in strength. Notwithstanding the popularity of Fre ment and Dayton, the Republicans of the county are werking hard and systematically to swell their ma-jority. It is estimated by safe judges that out of the 6,000 votes in the county Buchanan will get about 1,500, Fillmore 800, and Fremont the remainder—3,700. At the present time the Buchanan and Fillimore parties are constantly losing, and Fremont is gaining. There are school districts in the county which have been canvassed, and found to be about unanimous for Frement and Dayton. In Watertown two large Fre-Fremont and Dayton. In Watertown two large Fremont Clubs have been formed, and weekly meetings are held. A meeting was held bere last evening, at which I was present. The Fillmore and Buchanan parties, despairing of increasing their strength, are everting themselves to prevent less, and both of them called meetings the same evening to keep as many as possible from going within the reach of Republican facts and arguments. The Fremont meeting was largely attended, and was very ably and effectively addressed by C. B. Hoard, esq., and Mr. Hawley of Watertown, Mr. Hoard, in the course of his remarks, read from Benton's Thutty Years in Congress, and from Southern newspapers, various extracts showing that for twenty years past it has been Southern policy, under the loadership of John C. Calhoun, to concentrate the influence of the entire slave section of the Union for the promoof the entire slave section of the Union for the promo-tion of Southern interests, with the view of becoming the ruling power in this Republic. The question upon the ruling power in this Republic. The question upon which this unity of purpose has been secured is that of Slavery. He also read from late Southern papers extracts showing that the South now declares for Slavery in the abstract, and centends that Human Slavery is a legitimate normal condition, and may be fixed upon whites as well as blacks. He discriminated between Abolitionism and Republicanism, and contended that the Republican movement of the present day is not based upon sympathy for the negro, but upon the broad ground of protection to free white labor, which Slavery now degrades by association, and would demean by actual condition. He took the ground that it was Southern policy to keep the laborers—both free and bond—in ignorance to as great an extent as possible. This they accomplish by making it a penal offense to teach the slave, and by withholding the advantages of education from the laboring class of the whites. He fortified this position by quoting from the statistics of the census of 1850, which showed that the North had five times as many common schools, and statistics of the census of 1850, which showed that the North had five times as many common schools, and eighteen times as many scholars attending them, as the South, and the white population of the North is but twice that of the South. He also showed the conflicting position of John Van Buren and associates in 1847-8, and at the present time. While the virtues of Free Soil are the same, it is clear that John Van Buren has changed. He retired in 1847 from the Democratic State Convention at Syracuse, together with Preston King, Dudley D. Field, and others, when the corner-stone resolution, declaring uncompromising hostility to the extension of Slavery, was rejected. He now passes over the subject lightly, by saying that he has had something to say heretofore about the interests of white men, Upon the subject of a dissolution of the Union, the

Upon the subject of a dissolution of the Union, the speaker read extracts from Benton's history, the pro-ceedings of Southern Conventions, and Southern officeedings of Southern Conventions, and Southern oricind documents, showing declarations that the Union was of no value to them, and declaring for its dissolution. The North, he further proved, had always manifested a love for the Union, by yielding to the unreasonable demands of the South for the sake of preserving the Union and the Constitution. He illustrated this point by comparing the South to the false mother, when it the preserve of Solomon when the ownership who in the presence of Solomon, when the ownership of the child was decided by ordering it to be severed, consented to its destruction; while the true mother yielded her claim rather than suffer that the child

yielded her claim rather than suffer that the child should be sacrificed.

In conclusion the speaker remarked that it has been claimed by the North during its struggle with the aggressive spirit of Slavery that there was a point beyond which the North would not be driven, and he believed that that point had now been renched and the North ought to stand firm. His speech was frequently interrupted with appliause, and gave good satisfaction. Arrangements are being made for canvassing the county thoroughly and supplying documents wherever they will be useful. they will be useful. O'Lenry, the Postmaster at Sterlingville, in this

county, has recently been turned out of the post-office, and a Knew-Nothing put into his place by the Demoeratic Administration. This transaction has caused great disatisfaction among the Catholic Irish of Jef-ferson County, who affirm that they will not continue to support a party which has for some time past secret-ly, and now openly, affiliated with their sworn enemies, the Know-Nothings.

TENNESSEE--CROPS-POLITICS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

East Tennessee, August 25, 1856.
We have just passed through one of the most distressing drouths that has ever visited this section, at least within the recollection of the present generation. Our Corn will almost be an entire failure. Many fields will scarcely give back in amount the seed planted—and though an unprecedented large crop wa pitched the last Spring, I do not believe the yield, even under the most favorable circumstances, from this until gathered will reach one-fourth of an average crop. Our gardens have long since been burned up; Potatoes and other vegetables will not pay for housing. Pastures are bare-an unusual thing with us at this season of the year. The fruit crop, apples and peaches, nearly worthless. Fine rains have fallen the past day or two, but too late to be of material advantage to the growing crops. The Oat crop was a fair one. A large growing crops. The Oat crop was a fair one. A large Wheat crop was sown the past year, and the yield would have been considerably over an average had not the rust injured it to some extent. In consequence of the drouth, farmers are generally refusing to sell Wheat at any price. Some lots have, however, changed hands at \$1 to \$1 10. There is some old Corn yet, but, added to the new, will hardly be enough to fatten the usual amount of hogs.

However, in politics there is no dearth; in fact we are having a lively time of it. Nebraska and Anti-Nebraska enter largely into our political discussions. Were it the only issue in the present canyase I have

Were it the ordy issue in the present canvass I have no doubt the Democracy would be overwhelmingly defeated. As it is, the Fillmere stumpers are belabor-ing the "conterfeed" most proposition. ing the "conterescea" most unmercifully with it, charging that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was an act of bad faith and a foul wrong, endangering much and affording the South neither compensation ror security. The Buchanan stumpers in turn charge the Fillmoreites with being in league and fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Abolitionists of the North. They also demonstrate at least to their own shoulder to shoulder with the Abolitomists of the North. They also demonstrate, at least to their own satisfaction, that Fillmore is a worse Abolitionist than their man, Buchanen; and then the Fillmore party turn round and prove that Jimmy is as great an enemy to the Southern institution of Slavery as Martin Van Buren. So we wag. In the language of Mr. Bucket, we are politically "moving on," but where to is beyond our conception.

ond our conception.
Strenuous exertions have and are being made by the leaders of the Democratic party to induce of-line Whigs, Know-Nothings, and stragglers generally, to unite with them on Buchanan, holding out as induce-ment the defeat of Fremont, which event they urge ment the defeat of Fremont, which event they urge will insure the political salvation of the South, and give a quietus to Southern fire-eaters and Northern fanatics. Such a partnership, however, carnot be formed: the guiph between the parties is too wide and too deep to be crossed. Many here are beginning to realize the probability of Fremont's election; others, who were at first startled by the bare possibility of such an event, are now beginning to look to it with a hope that at least it may bring a kind of political redemption from the misrule, errors, and anarchy of the past few years.

I do not belong to those who affect to believe that the election of Fremont will entail rain on the South, nor do I believe that, by party feeling or political prejudice, he could be brought to inflict a sectional

SPEAKER BANKS AT HOME.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WALTHAM, Mass., Sept. 6, 1856. Mr. Banks was received at West Newton, about two miles from Waltham, by a cavalcade consisting of two bands of music, a troop of cavalry, the Fire Department of Waltham, a carriage containing 31 young ladies bearing flags inscribed with the names of the States, and many citizens on horseback and in private carriages. The road to Waltham was througed with carriages and persons on feet, and hung at various points with flags and banners. On reaching the Common, Mr. Banks was welcomed in the name of the immense crowd of citizens, consisting of men of all parties, by Capt. Haynes. In a neat speech he wel-

cemed him to Waltham, complimented him on his pe severance and sound judgment, and speke of the obligations which the citizens felt toward Mr. Banks for his attention to the interests of the town while at home, and of the nation while at Washington Mr. Banks replied, in a speech of an hour and a quarter, of which full phenographic notes will appear in the Eoston papers of Monday. After words of personal greeting, and expressions of surprise and pleasure at the heartiness of his welcome, he gracefully said that they were not offered to himself alone, but to those true and faithful associates, with whom he had been laboring for nine months past, and returned thanks in their name as well as his own. The merit of these nine months labor was wholly theirs, they had given him no part but that of doing nothing. After allusions to local matters, he passed to a consideration of the difficulties and trials of the session of Congress just closed, and gave the compliment of simple truth in narrating the conduct of that gallant band of 163 men, who, unused to public life, and constituting an actual minority of the House, had so successfully stood their ground against actial minority of the House, had so successfully stood their ground against a majority composed of vet-eran statesmen, backed up by the power of the S nate-by all the powers of Executive authority, by the power of social influences at Washington, and by the power of tunits, contumely, and even threats. He specified particular instances in which this heroic minority had achieved its noble triumphs, in the election of a Northern ichieved its noble triumphs, in the election of a Northern Speaker, in the appointment of the Kanasa Commission, in the acknowledgment of the Topeka Constitution, in the rejection of Toombe's bill, in the refue al for the Ap-propriations for the begus Legislature, and in the last struggle on the Army bill. He then passed to general topics, the importance of the great struggle upon which we have entered, and its probable results; giving his reasons for believing that whether those results are joy-ous or fearful, they will never include among them the dissolution of this Union. He spoke of the outrage upon Charles Summer, and of the estimation in which Massachusetts was held by both parties at Washington, declaring that it would be not merely which Massachusetts was held by both parties at Washington, declaring that it would be not merely unwise, but an absolute crime, for Massachusetts men to allow personal feelings or old party prejudices to divide them in this crisis, when there is such need of their union. He closed by saying that he again disclaimed any credit to himself, but if they persisted in saying that he had been a good representative, he would say it was because he had had a good constituency, who trusted him, and did not call him to account for every sincle day's actions. count for every single day's actions.

The procession again formed, and escorted him home amid enthusiastic cheering.

THE HON, SCHUYLER COLFAX AT HOME

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. SOUTH BEND, Ind., Thursday, Sept. 4, 1856.

It becoming known in our village yesterday that our fellow-citizen, the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, was expected to arrive on the train due at 4 o'clock 42 minutes, a large number of his friends, with their wives, sons and daughters, moved by a common spontaniety, congregated at the depot grounds to welcome to his home on whom they honor and love. A platform was hastily prepared, scores of banners floated in the breeze, and volunteer band discoursed soul-stirring music. The train was over an hour behind time, which period was filled up by listening to several brief but well-spoker speeches from young Republicans. At length the cars arrived, and a perfect tornado of cheers greeted Mr. Colfax as his foot pressed again the soil of his village home, while the ladies waved their handkerchiefs and the youth their tiny banners. On reaching the stand in the presence of more than a thousand beaming faces. he was publicly welcomed by T. G. Turner, esq., who speke as follows:

"I have the honor, Sir, to be deputed by a large number of your fellow-townsmen and neighbors, in their behalf, heartily and cordially to welcome your return from scenes of arduous and protracted public duties In performing this most pleasing service, I am sure that fidelity to those for whom I speak, and justice to your self, as well as to my own feelings, demand that I should express the high appreciation in which the discharge of your efficial duties is held by those who have known you longest and who know you best. I need not till you, Sir, that your public course has been closely scrimized; for well do you know that those who have principles and value them are ever-watchful and jealous of ener-achment or betrayal. The condemnatior of such a constituency is public diagrace and political death, their approval constitutes the highest reward which it is possible for them to bestow upon their representative. Permit me, then, Sir, to say that in the judgment of bits people you are approved, and that they this day greet you with the plaudit. Well done thou good and faithful servant! In you, Sir, they declare that Freedom has a champlom—their country a friend, and manhood a worthy exemplar. As their representative in Congress, they accept of and indersyour record, as their friend and neighbor they welcome you to your home, as an earnest advocate of truth and self, as well as to my own feelings, demand that I should on to your home, as an earnest advocate of truth and n able defender of right they pledge you their firm,

on able defender of right they pledge you their firm, united, and constant support.

I do not give you all of Mr. Turner's speech, but crough to show how backbone and hencety are appreciated in this community. Every word met with a response in every heart. Indeed, we are very proud of Mr. Coffax, and are determined that he shall have no occasion to be ashamed of us.

Mr. C. spoke for some fifteen minutes in reply, and with an effective eloquence rarely surpassed. The chords of many a heart were touched, and many an

istened. I should be glad to give you hi cords, but I remember that newspaper space is far

At the close a procession was formed and Mr. Colfax was escorted to his own house, and then, after cheers ad libitum, the concourse separated. To-morrow our Representative begins his canvass for a reelection at this place. He expects soon to meet his competitor, Judge Stewart, on the stump, and then if he does not slightly take the conceit ont of that gentieman great will be the wonder. Stewart has been for some six or cight weeks mousing about in obscure corners, practizing misrepresentations and peddling loco-foco abuse, which is always low. We do not fear the result in October.

Mesrang.

A CARD FROM THE HON, LINN BOYD To the Edwor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: The story which has been going the rounds of the newspapers to the effect that I had quarreled with and shot Mr. Geo. D. Blakey has no foundation in truth. I have had no quarrel with anybody, and have not even seen Mr. Blakey for years. For the satisfaction of the public, I will thank you to give this note a place in your paper.

Your obedient servant, It askington, Sept. 6, 1816. LINN BOYD.

THE NEW GUANO ISLANDS.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.

Siz: I have noticed in the journals a report of the recent expedition to the newly discovered Guano Islands, belonging to the "American Guano Company," made by their special agent, Mr. G. W. Benson, together with the remarks of the editor of that journal, not very well calculated to advance the interests of

said Company. I have also read an extract from the report of Com. Wm. Mervin, Commander in the Pacific, who was ordered by the Government to send out a vessel from his squadren with a view of ascertaining the correctness of the information-of protecting our citizens in their rights, and the taking care of the interests of our country. Also, in procuring information as to the character of the island, its precise latitute and longitude—the quality and supposed quantity of the Guano, character of the harbor, &c.

Let us see how far Commodore Mervin has carried

out his instructions.

Agreeably to the report of the Company's Agent

Agree stay to the report of the Company's agent-Com, Mervin, instead of dispatching one of his squad-ron, in order to make the expedition more complete, concluded to go out himself in search of this new ter-ritory. Accordingly, he departs from the Sandwich Islands, taking with him the Special Agent of the Com-pany, Mr. Benson, and at length arrives within harling distance of the long sought-for island. No landing was distance of the long sought-for island. No landing was effected under the plea that "it was impossible to land. "the surf was so high; and only one attempt made even to get soundings, and that one within a small circle, and only 25 fathoms of line used. And, after remaining in the neighborhood of said island some four or for hours, he abandoned the whole expedition, notwithstanding the repeated remenstrances of Mr. Benson, the Agent, a young merchant of New-York City, who, in the face of the fears of the Commodore, offered to man a boat with volunteers and take the helm himself, so great was fils desire to obtain specimens of the guano to take home with him, which was the primary guano to take home with him, which was the primary object of his visit. And, although "intense interest appeared to per-

the whole island covered with "a deep-green mantle "of luxuriant vegetation, indicative certainly of the "strength of the soil and heavy rains common in this

"strength of the soil and heavy rains common in this "locality, as also of the worthlessness of the deposit "thereon as an article of commerce." And, while he admits that there is a large deposit of bird-lime on the island (on which he did not land in a state of decorastication, (which he knows nothing about, covered as it was with a "deep-green mantle.") as the vegetation and great number of birds hovering over it abundantly attests, he makes no effort to obtain any specimens of the teal quality of the guano, agreeably to the instructions given him, and which was the main object of the expedition; but comes to the wise conclusion, through dition: but comes to the wise conclusion, that said guano, in kis opinion, is of no value, and not

worth bringing home.
Thus much for the "Pacific Exploring Expedition" of Commodore Win. Mervin, in search of Guano Islands, to say nothing of his other valiant exploits

Since writing the above, we have been favored with Since writing the above, we have been favored with the pensal of a letter received from Capt. George C. Netcher of New-Bedford, under date of Sept. 1, who considers Commodore Mervin's expedition a complete failure, and says: "As regards landing upon the "Island, I have cruised about Baker's Island at all Island, I have crused about Baker's Island at all seasons, and I never saw the time I could not land rapon the weather side of it; and it is something new to me that the seasons have changed so much. I

"to me that the seasons have changed so much. I can, to-day, introduce to the company men that will go to the Islands and get 150 tuns of the guano from them, and be back again in six months."

Here, then, is an ofter from the captain of a merchantman, with ordinary seamen, in a merchant vessel, to carry out in six months time what Com. Mervin did not accomplish in nine months, and who was simil to land his men, on account of the surf, from a Government exploring ship, and that, too, his own flag-ship, which, it is to be presumed, is fully equipted for any and every emergency.

While we leave the citizens of this Republic to draw their own conclusions, and Com. Mervin to the special

regard and attention of the "powers that be," to decide whether he has fulfilled the object of his mission and done that justice to his a grantform and and done that justice to his agricultural and commer-cia liellow-citizens which they had a right to look for

from his hands, we subscribe, Respectfully yours, AGRICOLA.

Will the Hon, RUFUS CHOATE be good enough to write a Buchanan letter to New-Jersey? We should have said Pennsylvania a while ago; but recent indi-cations induce the belief that Pennsylvania can do without; but a little of the same medicine applied to New-Jersey that the prospective Attorney-General has administered to Maine would be very acceptable. Who can secure it?

SPEAKER BANKS .- On the return last week of Mr. Banks, Speaker of the House of Representatives, his constituents at Worcester, Waltham and other places, gave him public receptions. All the gatherings were cordial and enthusiastic, and everybody seemed de lighted to welcome one who served the people with such fidelity and ability.

A vote was taken last Saturday on the 31 o'clock train from this City on the Hudson River Railroad, being the train patronized by most of our citizens who live or spend the Summer on the banks of the Hudson. The result was-

Wiscossin,--- A friend living at Shebovgan, Wis. who wrote us in May that Fremont, if nominated,

 Buchansa
 41
 Gerrit Smith
 3

 Stephen A. Douglas
 1
 Refused
 54

who wrote us in May that Fremont, if nominated, would be heavily beaten in that region, now writes:

"You may remember that I wrote you a letter last spring, giving an opinion that John C. Fremont, if nominated for the Presidency, would be beaten in this county by a majority of several hundred. I then honestly thought se. I now as honestly believe that he will get a majority of at least two hundred. Many place it at four hundred, but I am less sanguine than younger men. I attended a mass meeting on last Saturday at Cascade, in the town of Lynden, and I have seen nothing to compare with it either in regard to numbers or enthustasm since the memorable campaign of 1840."

Model Towss.—The unanimity among the voters in many of the towns in Vermont at the recent election in favor of Freedom was at once remarkable and worthy of all praise. Look at the votes in a few, se-

lected at randem Ferrisburgh 4 Benson Chittenden 7 Clarendon 6 Ira Mt. Holly 8 Tinmouth 2 Andover Weston Starkbere .. 8 Total2,512 Johnson 20 13 Twenty-nine in every thirty in favor of the right! So much for free schools, combined with "the purer atmosphere and heaven-born feelings of the cou-try!" [Beston Atlas.

A WESTERN OPINION OF CROPS .- The editor of The Radroad Record, at Cincinnati, gives the following

of Mr. Collax, and are determined that he shall have no occasion to be assumed of ns.

Mr. C. spoke for some fifteen minutes in reply, and with an effective eloquence rarely surpassed. The chords of many a heart were touched, and many an not be more than half that of last; but last years crop

not be more than half that of last; but last year's crop
was much above the average, and there is a large
amount of surplus corn on hand. There will, therefore, be no real want of corn.

"Again, we consider it clearly settled that the crops
of oats and hay are short to a considerable extent. The
result is that the supply of food for animals in the Winter will be short—at least more so than usual. How
for this will affect the pork and beef market we do not
know, but we think it beyond doubt that the price of
corn, oats and hay will be higher than usual.

"The wheat crop of this year was generally good,
and there will be a sufficient supply of bread.

"The potato crop, we fear, will be short; not becourse couch was not put in—for there was a great

"The potato crep, we fear, will be short; not because enough was not put in—for there was a great breadth of land this year planted—but in most places they are sprouting, and will decay early."

A WILFUL AND DELIBERATE MURDER COMMITTED A WILFUL AND DELIBERATE MURDER COMMITTEE IS BETHLEHEM—ABREST OF THE MURDERER.—A party of five or six young men yesterday afternoon was engaged in hunting and fishing in Norman's Kill Creek, on the premises of David Bringold. While there Fred-crick Stumpf, who works the farm on shares with Mr. Bringold, came to the stable, where he found Mr. B. in crick Stumpf, who works the farm on shares with Mr. Bringold, came to the stable, where he found Mr. Brin the act of taking care of a horse belonging to Abraham C. Wands, who had come to pay him a visit. Stumpf then informed Mr. Bringold that a party of men were on the creek destroying his property, and that one of them had thrown a stick at and wounded the dog. so that he walked on three legs. The three then started for the creek. Stumpf taking the lead. Upon their arrival he told them to feave, when the party rushed upon him. Bringold came to the rescue, when he ordered them off his premises. Some of them were very abusive and refused to go, while another was endeavoring to get them off. They tarried there some time, when Bringold pushed one of the party and told him to leave the place. Stumpf then came toward John Cummings, one of the party, raising his arm and motioning to him to go off, and at the same time said. "Leave the place." When he got within a short distance, Cummings seized his gun, took aim and fired, when Stumpf said, "Mr. Bringold, come to me. Oh, David, I am shot," and immediately whirled around and leih. Mr. Wends, who was standing but a short distance off, saw Cummangs raise the gun, take aim and fire. He immediates when Sum and fire. Wends, who was standing but a short distance off, saw Cummings raise the gun, take aim and fire. He imme-diately ran toward him, when Cummings raised the gun, with the apparent intention of striking him down with the butt, when Wands seized it, jerked it out of his lands, at the same time grasping him by the throat. Cummings then appealed to his party, and asked them if they were going to allow him to be arrested in that way, when one of them replied that they would see him safe.

Mr. Wands conducted him to the stable, where his herse was put in harness before the wagon, in which he brought Cummings to this city, and had him locked up in the First District Station-House. In the meantime, Mr. Bringold, with the assistance of a German, attempted to carry Frederick Stumpf to the house, but be suffered so much pain in moving that they were obliged to get a wagon to convey him in. Upon examination it was found that the contents of the gun, which was loaded with shot, had torn off the fleshy part of the left arm, below the elbow, and had entered the body between the two lower ribs. Medical aid was specify obtained, but the wound was of so frightful a character that the surgeons gave his friends little encouragement. He ingered in great pain until 11 o'clock last night, when death put an end to his sufferings.

Before his death, Coroner Wime took his deposition, Mr. Wands conducted him to the stable, where his

list night, when death put an end to his sufferings.

Before his death, Coroner Winne took his deposition, which, we understand, does not differ materially from the statement made to us by Mr. Wands. When Cummings shot Stumpf, he was ten to twelve feet from him, so that the statement made by some of the party, that S, had a club in his hand, and was in the act of striking Cummings, Mr. Wands says, is utterly false. There was no fighting or attempt made by either Stumpf or Mr. Bringold to injure any member of the party.

Mr. Winne has called together a coroner's jury, who are to convene in Bethlehem at 12 m.
Cummings has been committed to jail to await the action of the jury. [Albany Eve. Journal, Monday. THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.

The Board of Commissioners of Health met at the must hour and place yesterday, and took action upon the following vessels reported by the Health Officer: following vessels reported by the Health Officerrig Emma, laden with rubber and hides, arrived on the 6th
from Para, Brazil. Allewed to proceed after being pud. The hides not to be landed in this city or Broaklyn,
rig Caroline, from Aspinwall, arrived on the 7th inst., with
a and bark. During her passage she had sown cause of
rea fever which on their arrival were sent to the Marine
plat. One death also occurred. Permitted to proceed
a thorough fumination and seven days quarantine—the
not to be landed in this city.
In Jerome, from Pajonde, Porto Rico, with sugar, arrived
unrantine on the 7th inst. To proceed to the city after
ass.

New days.

Schooler William S. Brown, from Port as Prince, with leawned, arrived on the 7th inst. Allowed to proceed after eight

Bark Rella, from Gibralta, with sugar and molasses, actived in the 7th inst.; ordered to be thoroughly risassed and purified ind remain at Quarantine eight days. Bris Increta, from Gonaires with logwood, arrived on the thinst. Had one case of yellow favor during the pessage which was sent to the Marine Hospital on airvaid. The sargo f said vessel is ordered to be discharged on lighters and may here he sent to the Stage seight days.

nich was ent to the Marine Hospital on airtval. The eargo and trease it ordered to be discharged on lighters and may be sent to the city after eight day.

Sch. Loyal Scrauton, from Savannah, with cotton and wheat, rived on the 7th inst. A boy was sent to the Hospital sick the intermittent fever. Ordered to be properly purified and noise a Quarantine bree days.

Brig Swau, from Clenthegos, arrived at Quarantine on the main of the suran and molasses. To discharge cargo on lighter and bring its the city after five days.

Brig Hueno Amo, from Laguayra, arrived on the 6th inst, with less. The Captain was sent to the Hospital sick with yellower. Cargo to be discharged on lighters and sent to the City of New York.

Bark Hansen Gressy, arrived from Clenthegos, Cuba, on 7th inst, with sugar. Lost three men at the port of Clengers on the 16th of July, supposed of yellow fever. Ordered remain at Quaranting seven days for observation.

Bark Cuba, from Lagoona, via Seal, Mexico, with logwood di Ann, arrived on the 7th inst. Allowed to proceed after trincation. The index not to be landed in this city or Brooklyn, Brig Bobio, from Partsan-Prince, with logwood, arrived on 7th inst. Ordered to be cleansed and purified, and remain it days.

Sing Vernen, from Aux Cayes, with logwood and coffee, ar.

Brig Vernen, from Aux Cayes, with lowwood and coffee, ar-

ived on the 7th inst. Allowed to proceed after five days. The back Subhibility was permitted to proceed after the fir. Steamship Marion, from Charleston, S.C., was referred to the fight of the first of the days of the first of the first of the back of the first of the back Carolina to come up to the city and lisebarys her cargo was defined, and she was ordered to lighter fortunally.

tischardener cargo was demed, and and was ordered to aguler orthwith.

The brig Moxley, from Mobile, on the 29th, was permitted to preceed on Sept. 9.

Bark Cornells, from Havana, while came in Quarantine July 7, was today allowed to come to the city.

Mesers, Cotheal & Co. requested permission to land, weigh and cart through the city in transit to Johnstown, U. C., five hales, 360 deer skins, and one hale containing 25 deer skins, and one hale containing 25 deer skins, how on beand big Virginia, from San Juan. Also, to lighter 669 hides in transit to Piermont, also from brig Virginia. Permission of the containing and containing and containing demands and contained de ission denied.

The Board refused to allow the Pride of the Sca to come up to give until she has discharged her cargo.

The scheener Verkiewn was allowed to come to the city. Bark Kingfisher had permission to proceed on the 10th inst. The Health Officer advised that the ship Lady Franklin be permitted to come up within 800 yards of the City of New York or Brooklyn, and there discharge her cargo into lighters, to be brought to the city. The Board refused to concur. The Board then adjourned.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF HEALTH.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF HEALTH.

SEPT. S.—Mayor HALL presiding, and present Alds.
Oakley, Walsh and Shaw.

Applications for permission to land and store hides
on board bark Antagonist, at De Forest Wharf. On
Saturday permission was granted to land wool and
hair below the Gap.

Ald. Oakley stated that the citizens of the neigh-

Ald. Oakley stated that the citizens of the neighborhood were greatly excited at the action of the Board and threatened to cut her cables if the owners persisted in discharging her. Permission was refused. Ald. Walsh inquired by what authority hides had been discharged from the brig Julian, on Saturday. Mayor Hall stated that no permission had been granted, and that the captain was directed to appear and show cause for violating the laws.

Health-Warden West explained that in order to get at the test of the cargo which she had been allowed to land, it was necessary to remove the hides, and they were temporarily placed on the dock.

Peumission was granted to brig Moranci, from Matanzas, with sugar and molasses, to lighter cargo.

Permission was granted to brig Moranel, from Matanzas, with sugar and molasses, to lighter cargo.

Application of owners of ship Lady Franklin, from Matanzas to Trieste, which put into this port in July with several cases of yellow fever on board, to come to the wharf and reship her cargo, which was landed. She had been famigated in the meantime. Tabled till inquiry can be made.

Dr. WENDELL reported one case of small pox in field street; no case of infectious or contagious dis-

Gold street; no case of infectious or contagious disease within the past 24 hours; and the death of John S. Bergen, ir.
Officer West, reported that there were no cases of yellow fever in Furman street. Adjourned.

FORT HAMILTON RELIEF SOCIETY'S REPORT. FORT HAMILTON, N. Y., Sept. 8, 1866.

In Milliary Hospital, one case (a private) during the ast two days. This, and all others on the sick list, do-ing very well. From the mildness of the attacks dur-ing the last few days I infer the disease is on the de-

I would advise the absent not to return until notified

they may do so with safety.

J. H. BAILEY, M. D., United States Army.

Dr. C. G. Rothe, resident physician of Kelief Hos

pital, reports:
All the sick in hospital are convalescing; and all outside patients attended to by him are the same.

New cases. None up to last evening.
The effect of the storm this morning, on the previously improved state of the health of this place, is looked for with painful anxiety.

FRANCIS E. BERIER, Secretary.

Fort Hemilton, Sept. 2, 1256-94 a. no.

The Fort Hamilton Relief Society deem it proper to

The Fort Hamilton Relief Society deem it proper to make the following statement to the public, and to these generous friends who have so nobly contributed to the relief of this community, which is suffering so terribly from the effects of yellow fever:

On the evening of the '28th August, certain gentlemen of this place organized themselves into a Relief Society, whose objects were set forth in a set of resolutions which have been already published. A few days previous to this time the house now occupied had been etgaged, from the late Mr. Green, to be used as a hospital, with the understanding that some 'association' would likely be formed, or that the Board of Health of the town would act in the matter. On the formation of the Society it was determined that their object could be better attained by being entirely independent of any other body, and they therefore proceeded at once, with all the means of dispatch in their power, to fit the house up for the accommodation of the sick. Application was made to the 'Commissioners of Emigration' of New-York City, for the loan of a number of bedsteads, bedding, &c., which were promptly furnished, through the kind interposition of Dr. Elisha Harris, Physician of the Marine Hospital at Staten Island, and Dr. Walzer, his first assistant.

Dr. J. H. Bailey, surgeon of the military post at this place, generously lent his assistance in advising and directing the necessary operations.

He also offered his services as Superintending Physician of the Society's Hospital, which offer was most eagerly accepted, such entire confidence do they repose in his skill as a physician, and especially in his practical knowledge of yellow fover, as well as in his sound judgment in other matters.

Dr. C. G. Rothe of New-Brighton, with the true spirit of both the physician and philanthropist, soon after proffered his assistance to the Society in any capacity they might find him useful. To Dr. Harris again were they indebted, for introducing and recommending to their notice such an efficient an

stand their duties, by previous experience, are employed. So much depends on nursing in yellow fever, it is essential that only those who come well recommended should be retained; and therefore the Society have selected only those who bear testimonials from Dr. Harris, and are fresh from the yellow fever wards

of the Marine Hospital.

Such as were already sick, and all of those who have been subsequently attacked, were removed to the hospital when it was ready for their reception, when the Society could obtain the consent of the patients or their families. So great, however, is the aversion of such people to a hospital, that in many cases it was impossible to induce them to accept its full benefits; nevertheless, medical attendance, nurses, medicines and hospital stores have been freely bestowed under the immediate direction of various members of the Society.

These cases are the most costly to the Society. The

that they have for the most part courageously fulfilled

their trusts.

Of these who are dependant for their support on their daily labor, many are now totally without employment. Farming, the principal occupation' is much suspended, while fishing and others are wholly so. This causes no small pecuniary distress, and the society are daily called on to relieve those who are without a dollar and without the employment in which to carn one.

out a dollar and without the employment in which to earn one.

It was criginally designed by the society to afford the means to such destitute persons or families as would enable them to remove from our infected atmosphere, but a little experience soon taught them that in doing so they were sending contagion perhaps to other places, and that it was not proper to risk the health of other communities, especially those of Brooklyn and New-York. The society have, therefore, declined to, render aid, particularly in these instances where they had remon to suppose the persons applying for it would remove to either of those cities. And they moreover endeavor to impress on the minds of all the people who are in the place, that it is far better for them to remain here, where they are secure of proper treatment should symptoms of the fever manifest themselves.

The society's efforts in this direction have been eminently successful, for the constant care and vigilance which they exercise, and the means they now have at their disposal, together with the efficiency of the treatment the sick new receive, show these people that their wants, in case of sickness, are more likely to be well attended to than they would be among strangers; and as they find, too. that the society are disposed to provide against actual want of ordinary necessaries of life, they show a cheerful willingness to remain until such time as matters resume their ordinary routine in this neighborhood.

To carry out the purposes of the society until frost shall abate all cause for apprehension, no small amount shall abate all cause for apprehension, no small amount shall abate all cause for apprehension, no small amount shall abate all cause for apprehension, no small amount shall abate all cause for apprehension, no small amount shall abate all cause for apprehension, no small amount shall abate all cause for apprehension, no small amount shall abate all cause for apprehension, no small amount shall abate all cause for apprehension, no small amount shall abat

this neighborhood.

To carry out the purposes of the society until frost shall abate all cause for apprehension, no small amount of means are required. It is, therefore, requisite that the Society should call still further on those who feel an interest in its proceedings for aid; and especially on those absentees whose servants and employees the Society have already taken in charge, in sickness, and stand ready, in every and any instance, still to do so to the best of their means and ability.

the best of their means and ability.

FAUL A. OLIVER, President.

FRANCIS E. BERIER, Secretary.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND REPORT.
GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, Sept. 8, 1856.
Number of cases brought into the hospital since 12

Number of deaths, None.
Number of deaths, None.
Number of discharges, None. All the patients are BURTON'S THEATER.-Although Mr. Burton said &

formal farewell to the public on Saturday night last, he reappeared last evening in more than wonted glory to bid his friends welcome to his new house. They were all there-all at least who could get in the being thronged-and they assisted at the house warming with genuine enthusiasm and glee. Vers extensive alterations in the appearance and arrangements of the house have been made since the present owner took possession. The most noticeable among them are the change in the dimensions of the stage, and the removal of the row of private boxes which formerly occupied the gallery immediately over the dress circle. This part of the house has been entirely revolutionized. New seats have been put in, and the upholsterers have made them as comfortable as need be. The old proscenium boxes have been cut away, and the width of the stage has been lessened twelve feet, which not only reduces that dreary waste to manageable and symmetrical proportions, and brings the performer within speaking distance of each other, but so concentrates the scene that the spectator can see all the characters at once, which, perhaps, is a commenable improvement. The two mysterious chambers, the three mud-colored forests and the impossible mountain scene, which formerly composed the entire stock of scenery, have been superseded, and are now in a state of retiracy. The anomalous drop-curtain

with its inexplicable jumble of Alpine and tropical landscape, no more puzzles the optics of wondering beholders, but is supplanted by the ever grateful and appropriate curtain of green cloth, which, in its turn, is relieved by a tasteful act-drop. The new scenery is excellent and appropriate, for which the artists are worthy of all praise. All the interior arrangements have been made in a spirit of liberality, and whee they are entirely completed, there will be no theater in the city affording better facilities to all the auditors to see and hear. Some parts of the house have been newly decorated, and whatever of nove ornamentation has been attempted is rather nest and tasteful than gaudy, glaring and repulsive. The public have to congratulate themselves upon the removal of the "tormentor" wings which formerly disfigured the front of the stage, and very unnecessarily seem even shallower and more disproportionate than it

last season. The performance went off very smoothly. Mr. Burton, being called out, made a short speech, in which he begged the audience to overlook any defects which they might be able to discover in a first night's

looking females in the metallic burial-cases, supporting

the stage boxes, look much less grim than they did

Mr. Smith and Mr. Charles Fisher were also called out. Of the new acgessions to the company we may to speak hereafter.

SOMETHING NOVEL .- On the occasion of the monster Musical Festival which is to come off at the Crystal Palace on Thursday next, a test vote as the visitors' choice for the Presidency will be taken, and the result appounced at the conclusion of the Concert. Four separate ticket offices will be opened, three bearing the names of the respective American, Democratic and Republican candidates, and the fourth for non-voters. Each ticket of admittance will be prepared accordingly. Owing to the immediate occupancy of the Palace by the American Institute there can be a repetition of the Concert.

The General Convention of Universalists meets this year in Eric, Pa., on Tuesday, the 16th inst. The Rev. A. A. Miner of Boston will preach the oocasional sermon. The Rev. Abel C. Thomas of Philadelphia will report progress, from a Committee of which he is Chairman, on the preparation of a Book of Forms for Public and Family Worship-the forms to be used in connection with a series of sermons by the ablest preachers in the denomination. It is calculated that several bundred Christian circles will be formed during the ensuing year for Public Worship where there not sufficient ability to maintain a clergyman; each circle electing a Reader to lead in prayer, select the hymns, and to read the sermon of the day. By this means, it is calculated that the best efforts of Chapin, Sawyer, Thomas, Balch, Miner, Whittemore, Thayer, the Streeters, Austin, Williamson, &c., will be statedly listened to simultaneously in a thousand town halls, school-houses, assembly rooms and log cabins from New-Brunswick to Nebraska, and without imposing any but the most criffing pecuniary burdens. The plan is a grand one, and will yet be adopted, and perhaps improved upon, by all the congregational, as distinguished from prelatied denominations of Christions. Mr. Thomas has the Book of Forms nearly ready for final revision and publication.

NEW-YORK AND BUFFALO TELEGRAPH COMPANY. -The Hon. Charles A. Mann of Utica has recently been elected President, and J. D. Reid, esq., recently and for many years past one of the principal manager of the National New-Orleans Line, has been appointed Superintendent of the New-York and Buffalo Telegraph Line. Mr. Reid, upon whom we understand the chief management of the Line will devolve, is eminently qualified to discharge the duties of his office to These cases are the most costly to the Society. The hospital is, however, daily gaining favor with these people, and as they find by the experience of others its superiority to their own houses, their prejudices are giving way, and less aid less difficulty exists in getting them to enter.

The hospital resources are also offered in other cases than these which the Society take cognizance of, believing that its duty is to render whatever aid may be serviceable to any who may unfortunately be sick in this district or its adjacent vicinity.

With but few exceptions, our community is now composed of the laboring classes, and of those chiefly who had not the means of fleeing with their more fortunate neighbors from the pestilence. In justice, however, to others, it must be stated that there are a number of faithful servants who have been left in charge of the houses and other property of their employees, and the houses and other property of their employees, and the society are considered in charge of the houses and other property of their employees, and the houses are the duties of his the estire satisfaction of the purrous of the topromote the best interests of the stockhold. Line, leading as it does directly to the great to New-Orleans, does nearly twice the business of any other leading from the city. Iie, therefore, have a deep interest in its main and we feel confident that the new Superinte his faithful assistants will fully meet the experience of its numerous patrons.

There is great excitement at Providence regard to the mass meeting on Wednesdard to the mass meeting on Wednesdard to the mass meeting on Wednesdard to the house and other property of their employees, and the house cases are also offered in other satisfaction of the topromote the top the entire satisfaction of the patrons of the Line, and to promote the best interests of the stockholders. This Line, leading as it does directly to the great West and to New-Orleans, does nearly twice the amount of business of any other leading from the city. The pub lic, therefore, have a deep interest in its management, and we feel confident that the new Superintendent and his faithful assistants will fully meet the expectation

There is great excitement fat Providence, R. L., is regard to the mass meeting on Wednesday (to-mor-row). Messrs. Wilson, Shaffer, Underwood, Stanton,